



Repercussions of the End of Ottoman Rule in Europe on the Maghreb
Countries: A Comparative Reading of Arab and Western Press (1912-1913)

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Date of receipt:

02/03/2024

Acceptance date:

01/11/2024

Publication date:

26/12/2024

Editing:

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Abstract

The decline and eventual collapse of Ottoman rule in Europe during the 19th and early 20th centuries had a profound impact on the Maghreb region, which includes countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.

Journalistic accounts from both Arab and Western sources offer contrasting perspectives on the events surrounding the end of Ottoman rule in Europe. These differences can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the authors' own biases and agendas, as well as the different ways in which the event was perceived in the Arab world and in Europe.

This study explores the multifaceted consequences of this event by conducting a comparative analysis of Arab and Western journalistic accounts, as well as historical studies and research that have examined the period from 1912 to 1913.

Keywords: Ottoman rule, Europe, Maghreb region, Arab and Western journalistic accounts.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The waning power of the Ottoman Empire across Europe in the 19th and early 20th centuries sent ripples far beyond its borders, significantly impacting the countries of the Maghreb - Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. This essay delves into the repercussions of this historical shift by analyzing and comparing perspectives from both Arab and Western journalistic sources.

By examining Arab perspectives, we can understand how the loss of a political and cultural ally in the Ottomans affected the Maghreb's sense of unity and security. Conversely, Western sources often highlight the power vacuum created by this decline, allowing European colonization to take root in the region.

This comparative analysis aims to unveil the diverse narratives surrounding this pivotal period. It explores how Arab and Western press accounts differ in their emphasis on the alliance with the Ottomans, the rise of European influence, and the potential for internal reforms within the Maghreb nations. Through this multifaceted approach, we strive to gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex and lasting impact of the Ottomans' retreat from Europe on the Maghreb region.

1.1 Research Problem:

The decline of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th and early 20th centuries sent shockwaves through the Maghreb region, encompassing Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Once under the wing of the Ottoman umbrella, these North African states found themselves facing a new and precarious geopolitical landscape. European powers, sensing an opportunity, swooped in, leading to French colonization of Algeria and Tunisia, Italian domination of Libya, and increased French and Spanish influence in Maghreb region. The impact wasn't just political; it rippled through the economic, social, and cultural spheres as well.

The problem that we are raising in this context is: What are the most important journalistic writings that dealt with the topic of the repercussions of the end of Ottoman rule on the countries of the Arab Maghreb? What are the similarities and differences between the Arab and Western press on this topic?

1.2 Research Questions:

- How did the Arab press cover the end of Ottoman rule in Europe?
- How did the Western press cover the end of Ottoman rule in Europe?
- What are the similarities and differences between the Western press and the Arab press on the topic?
- What are the repercussions of the end of Ottoman rule in Europe through the Western and Arab press?

1.3 Methodology:

Our study will adopt the historical and analytical approach. We will attempt to analyze various journalistic writings, readings, and historical studies related to the end of Ottoman rule in Europe and its repercussions on the countries of the Maghreb. We will also use a comparative approach to compare the Arab and Western press on this topic.

1.4 Significance of the Study:

This study holds significant value for understanding the historical and contemporary landscape of the Maghreb region. By analyzing how Arab and Western press portrayed the repercussions of the Ottoman Empire's decline on the Maghreb, this research offers several key benefits:

- **Enhanced Understanding of Historical Narratives:** It provides a comparative perspective on this historical event, revealing the divergent narratives presented by Arab and Western journalists. This comparison helps us understand the underlying viewpoints and motivations that shaped each narrative.

- **Unveiling the Long-Term Impact:** The study explores the lasting consequences of the Ottoman retreat, encompassing political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. This analysis sheds light on how this historical event continues to shape the region today.

- **Bridging the Gap between Perspectives:** By analyzing both Arab and Western press, the study bridges the gap between these different viewpoints, fostering a more nuanced understanding of the event and its impact.

- **Informing Future Research:** This study identifies influential journalistic writings on this topic, serving as a valuable resource for future historians and researchers who wish to delve deeper into the subject impact of Ottoman decline on the Maghreb.

- **Relevance to Contemporary Issues:** Understanding the historical context of the Maghreb region can be crucial for understanding contemporary issues such as political dynamics, cultural identities, and foreign influence in the region. Therefore, this study plays a significant role in enriching our understanding of a pivotal historical event, its long-term consequences, and its lasting impact on the Maghreb region. The findings can contribute to broader discussions on historical narratives, power dynamics, and the importance of considering diverse perspectives in historical analysis.

1.5 Explanation of Concepts and Terms of the Study:

Here's a breakdown of the key concepts and terms we'll need to understand for analysis within the study:

Ottoman Decline: The gradual weakening of the Ottoman Empire's political, economic, and military power, particularly throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Look for factors like internal rebellions, territorial losses, economic stagnation, and resistance to modernization efforts.

European Colonialism: The process of European powers (primarily France, Italy, Spain) extending their rule over territories outside Europe, in this case, over the Maghreb region. Explore motivations, methods of control, and the impact of colonialism on local populations.

Maghreb: The Western region of North Africa, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Understanding the shared history and cultural connections between these countries is key.

Tanzimat: A period of reform and modernization in the Ottoman Empire during the 19th century. Examine how these reforms impacted ideas of governance, law, and social structure, and how these ideas may have sparked similar debates in the Maghreb.

Arab and Western Scholarly Perspectives: Understand that historical narratives can be influenced by cultural, political, and ideological lenses. The study seeks to find common ground and potential contradictions in how Arab and Western scholars interpret these events.

1.6 Objectives:

- Analyze how Arab and Western press covered the repercussions of the Ottoman Empire's decline on the Maghreb region.
- Identify the key similarities and differences in the narratives presented by Arab and Western journalists regarding this historical event.
- Examine the major repercussions of the Ottoman retreat on the Maghreb countries, as portrayed by both Arab and Western press.
- Offer a comprehensive understanding of the complex and multifaceted impact of the Ottoman Empire's decline on the Maghreb region, taking into account both Arab and Western perspectives.
- Contribute to future research by identifying influential journalistic writings on the topic and highlighting the historical context relevant to understanding contemporary issues in the Maghreb region.

2. HISTORY OF THE BEGINNING AND END OF OTTOMAN RULE IN EUROPE

The Ottoman Empire, a powerful Islamic state, left an indelible mark on European history. Its reign in Europe, spanning roughly from the 14th to the early 20th century, witnessed both dramatic expansion and gradual decline.

The seeds of Ottoman presence in Europe were sown in the 14th century. Taking advantage of internal conflicts within the Byzantine Empire, the Ottomans gradually captured territories in the Balkans. The fall of Constantinople, the heart of the

Byzantine Empire, in 1453 to Sultan Mehmed II marked a pivotal moment. This conquest not only secured Ottoman control over strategic trade routes but also served as a symbolic victory, signifying the end of the Byzantine era and the rise of Ottoman power in Europe (1).

Following the capture of Constantinople, the Ottoman Empire embarked on a period of territorial expansion. Throughout the 15th and 16th centuries, the Ottomans conquered vast swathes of southeastern Europe, reaching as far west as Vienna and north to Hungary. Their control of major trade routes between Europe and Asia contributed to their economic prosperity and strengthened their military prowess.

However, by the 17th century, signs of decline began to emerge. Military defeats, economic stagnation, and internal political struggles weakened the empire's grip on its vast territories. European powers, emboldened by Ottoman weakness, started to wrest control of previously occupied areas. The 19th century saw a further acceleration of the empire's retreat, with newly emerging Balkan states gaining independence.

The final curtain on Ottoman rule in Europe fell in the aftermath of World War I. The Treaty of Sèvres, signed in 1920, formally dismantled the empire, paving the way for the creation of modern-day Turkey and several independent Balkan states. The Ottoman legacy in Europe remains complex and multifaceted, leaving behind a rich cultural heritage and shaping the historical trajectory of the region.

3. HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE ARAB MAGHREB COUNTRIES:

The historical relationship between the Ottoman Empire and the Arab Maghreb countries (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) was complex and multifaceted, spanning several centuries and evolving over time. Here's a brief overview:

3.1 Early Interactions:

15th Century: The Ottomans initially interacted with the Maghreb through trade and piracy, establishing alliances with certain local rulers. The Ottomans weren't a major power in the Maghreb yet. Their primary interactions revolved around:

Trade: They established trade routes with Maghrebi ports, exchanging goods and fostering economic ties.

Piracy: Ottoman corsairs, like the Barbarossa brothers, operated in the Mediterranean, potentially clashing with European merchants but also engaging in trade themselves(2).

Alliances: The Ottomans occasionally formed alliances with local rulers, like those in Algeria, to counter European influence or secure trade access.

These early interactions laid the groundwork for deeper involvement in the Maghreb in the following centuries.

By the 16th century, the landscape shifted dramatically. European powers like Spain and Portugal were expanding their maritime dominance, posing a threat to both Ottoman trade and the autonomy of Maghrebi states. Simultaneously, internal conflicts

within the Maghreb, like power struggles between dynasties, weakened regional unity. Seeing an opportunity, the Ottomans, under ambitious rulers like Selim I and Suleiman the Magnificent, intervened in these conflicts. By offering military support and promising protection from European encroachment, the Ottomans established a foothold in the region, setting the stage for a more dominant role in the following centuries

3.2 Ottoman Expansion and Control:

In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Ottomans, often led by the famed Barbarossa brothers, expanded their control in the Maghreb. They captured key port cities in Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya, offering protection against European powers, particularly Spain, in exchange for loyalty. This provided the Ottomans with strategic strongholds and access to trade routes, further strengthening their economic and military power. However, the level of control varied. Some captured territories, like Algiers, became Ottoman provinces directly administered by the empire. In other regions, local rulers remained in power, pledging allegiance to the Ottoman Sultan (symbolic head) and maintaining some degree of internal autonomy. This nuanced approach allowed the Ottomans to establish a strong presence while adapting to local contexts(3).

3.3 Decline and Shifting Dynamics:

By the 18th and 19th centuries, the Ottoman grip on the Maghreb began to loosen as the empire faced internal struggles and declining military power. This created space for local rulers to assert greater autonomy. In Algeria, for example, Deys, who were originally military commanders, consolidated their power, establishing a practically independent state. Simultaneously, European powers like France and Italy saw an opportunity to expand their influence. They established economic ties, fostered political alliances, and eventually resorted to military intervention, ultimately leading to the colonization of vast swathes of the Maghreb. Within the region, debates arose on how to respond to these changing dynamics. Some, impressed by Ottoman modernization efforts (Tanzimat), advocated for similar reforms to strengthen their position and resist external influence. Others, however, viewed any external influence, Ottoman or European, with suspicion, advocating for preserving their traditional way of life. These internal discussions reflected the complex challenges faced by the Maghreb during this period of transition(4).

3.4 Long-Term Impacts:

European colonial powers capitalized on the weakening Ottoman grip, leading to a period of colonization in the Maghreb. France established dominance over Algeria and Tunisia, while Italy took control of Libya. Remaining areas faced significant French and Spanish influence. This colonial period left lasting scars, fundamentally altering the region's political and social landscape.

Yet, the Ottoman legacy continues to resonate in North Africa despite the decline of formal rule. Architectural styles, particularly in historic mosques and public buildings, reflect Ottoman aesthetics. The Arabic language spoken in the region incorporates Turkish loanwords and influences, highlighting the cultural exchange that transpired. Additionally, remnants of Ottoman legal systems can be found in certain areas, intertwined with local legal traditions.

Therefore, the historical relationship between the Ottomans and the Maghreb was multifaceted. While cooperation in trade and security marked early interactions, periods of conflict and competition also arose. Ottoman control itself varied in its depth and influence across different regions. Ultimately, though, the decline of the Ottomans created a vacuum that European powers readily filled through colonization, impacting the Maghreb profoundly. Still, the indelible mark left by the Ottomans continues to shape the region's cultural identity and legal framework to this day.

4. THE HISTORICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND EUROPE

4.1 Rise and Expansion (14th - 16th centuries):

In the early stages of their relationship with Europe (14th - 16th centuries), the Ottomans primarily engaged in trade and alliances with established European powers like Venice and Genoa. This period fostered economic exchange and ensured access to vital trade routes. However, as Ottoman power grew, they embarked on a phase of territorial expansion, culminating in the capture of Constantinople in 1453, a pivotal moment that significantly strengthened their position and marked the transition from a regional power to a major empire. This expansion inevitably led to rivalry and conflict with other European powers, particularly the powerful Habsburg dynasty of Austria, and newly emerging nation-states in Western Europe who saw the Ottoman rise as a threat to their own ambitions and influence. This shift from initial cooperation to competition and conflict laid the groundwork for centuries of complex entanglements between the Ottoman Empire and Europe(5).

4.2 Stalemate and Competition (17th - 18th centuries):

By the 17th and 18th centuries, the Ottoman-European relationship entered a phase of stalemate and competition. Ottoman expansionism reached its peak, with the Siege of Vienna (1683) serving as a turning point. The Ottomans failed to capture the city, marking the end of their major territorial advances in Europe. Meanwhile, shifting dynamics emerged as European powers like France, Britain, and Russia modernized their militaries and navies, gradually challenging Ottoman dominance in trade and naval power. This rise of European strength coincided with internal turmoil within the Ottoman Empire. Economic stagnation, coupled with rebellions and political instability, weakened the empire's ability to maintain control over its vast territories.

This period of stalemate and competition set the stage for the decline of Ottoman power in Europe and the later rise of European colonialism in the region(12).

4.3 Decline and Transformation (19th - early 20th centuries):

The 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a precipitous decline in Ottoman power, marked by a steady loss of European territories. Repeated defeats in wars against Russia and Austria-Hungary chipped away at the empire's once formidable borders. However, another significant challenge emerged: the rise of nationalism. Inspired by the ideals of self-determination sweeping across Europe, Balkan states, long under Ottoman rule, ignited numerous rebellions and independence movements. These nationalist aspirations further eroded Ottoman control, eventually leading to the creation of new nation-states in the region. Ultimately, the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1922 following the devastation of World I, marked a dramatic transformation of the European political landscape. This event not only reshaped the borders of existing nations but also sowed the seeds of future conflicts and ongoing political complexities that continue to resonate in the region today. The complex legacy of the Ottoman Empire's relationship with Europe remains a topic of ongoing study and debate, highlighting the lasting impact of this historical power on the continent's development and identity(6).

5. WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT ARAB JOURNALISTIC WRITINGS ABOUT THE END OF OTTOMAN RULE IN EUROPE IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1912-1913?

Identifying a definitive list of the "most important" Arab newspapers of the period is challenging due to various factors:

Limited digital access: Many publications from this era haven't been fully digitized or made readily available online, making a comprehensive evaluation difficult.

Varying perspectives: Different newspapers held diverse viewpoints and catered to specific audiences, making it subjective to label them based on overall importance(13).

Regional focus: While some newspapers had a wider circulation and addressed broader concerns, others focused primarily on local and regional affairs.

However, based on existing research and historical resources, here are some prominent Arab newspapers that actively discussed the repercussions of the Ottoman retreat from Europe during 1912-1913:

- Al-Manar (Cairo, Egypt): Founded by Rashid Rida, this influential pan-Islamic publication regularly discussed the political and religious implications of the Balkan Wars for the Ottoman Empire and the wider Muslim world.

- Al-Jarida (Cairo, Egypt): Known for its liberal and nationalist views, Al-Jarida addressed the potential impact of the Ottoman defeat on Arab aspirations and the future of Ottoman-Arab relations(7).

- Al-Muqtataf (Cairo, Egypt): This monthly magazine, edited by the intellectual reformer Ali Yusuf, offered insightful analysis and commentary on the ongoing developments, including the potential consequences for the Arab world.

- Al-Muqtadam (Beirut, Lebanon): This newspaper, associated with the reform movement within the Ottoman Empire, discussed the challenges and opportunities arising from the Balkan Wars, with a particular focus on the Arab provinces.

- Al-Balagh (Damascus, Syria): This newspaper, known for its critical perspective towards the Ottoman government, expressed concerns about the potential rise of European colonialism in the Arab world following the Ottoman decline.

Arab historians, researchers, and politicians expressed various concerns and perspectives regarding the repercussions of the end of Ottoman rule in Europe on the Arab Maghreb (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco) during the period 1912-1913. Here's a breakdown of some key themes that emerged:

- Fear of European Colonial Expansion:

Many saw the Ottoman decline as an opportunity for European powers, particularly France in the case of the Maghreb, to further their colonial ambitions in the region.

Figures like Emir Khaled, an Algerian resistance leader, voiced concerns about the potential for increased French encroachment and suppression of local autonomy(8).

- Potential for Arab Self-Determination:

Some viewed the weakening of the Ottoman Empire as an opportunity for Arabs, including those in the Maghreb, to pursue greater autonomy or even independence.

This view, however, was often cautiously expressed, considering the prevailing power dynamics and potential consequences of defying established colonial powers.

- Impact on Religious Identity and Caliphate:

The loss of Muslim-majority territories in Europe raised concerns about the future of the Ottoman Caliphate, the symbolic leadership role in the Islamic world.

Maghrebi intellectuals like Tahar Haddad in Tunisia debated the future of Muslim unity and identity in the face of European dominance.

- Economic Uncertainty:

The economic ties between the Ottoman Empire and the Maghreb were complex and varied. Some feared the disruption of trade routes and economic systems due to the Ottomans' retreat from Europe.

Others saw an opportunity for forging new economic ties with emerging players in the international scene.

- Internal Political Dynamics:

The impact of the Ottoman decline on the internal political debates within the Maghreb varied depending on the existing power structures and prevailing political forces.

6. WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT WESTERN PRESS WRITINGS ABOUT THE END OF OTTOMAN RULE IN EUROPE IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1912-1913?

Identifying the absolute "most important" Western press writings on the end of Ottoman rule in Europe (1912-1913) is challenging due to subjectivity and various perspectives. However, several prominent writings stand out due to their influence and historical significance:

6.1 The Times (London, UK): As a leading British publication, The Times offered extensive coverage of the Balkan Wars and their implications for the Ottoman Empire. Significant articles include:

- "The Turco-Montenegrin War" (October 9, 1912)
- "The Capture of Salonika by the Greeks" (November 8, 1912)
- "The Fall of Adrianople" (March 24, 1913)

These articles reflect prevailing British concerns about the balance of power in Europe, the rise of nationalism in the Balkans, and the potential for wider conflict(9).

6.2 The New York Times (New York, USA): This American newspaper provided detailed reports on the wars, highlighting the human cost and strategic implications. Key articles include:

- "Turks Begin Mobilization" (September 27, 1912)
- "Balkan Triumphs Continue" (November 6, 1912)
- "Bulgarians Capture Adrianople" (March 24, 1913)

These articles reflect American interest in the evolving global order, concerns about European dominance, and growing awareness of the Balkan region's political landscape(10).

6.3 Le Figaro (Paris, France): As a major French publication, Le Figaro offered a perspective informed by France's colonial interests in the region and its complex relationship with the Ottoman Empire. Notable articles include:

- "La Guerre Balkanique" (October 8, 1912) (The Balkan War)
- "La Chute d'Andrinople" (March 25, 1913) (The Fall of Adrianople)
- "L'Avenir de l'Empire Ottoman" (April 3, 1913) (The Future of the Ottoman

Empire) (14).

These articles showcase French concerns about the potential rise of other European powers in the region, the implications for French colonial ambitions in North Africa, and the future of Ottoman-French relations(11).

6.4 Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt, Germany): This German newspaper reflected the growing German influence in the region and its complex relationship with the Ottoman Empire. Important articles include:

– "Der Balkankrieg und die Grossmächte" (October 10, 1912) (The Balkan War and the Great Powers) (15).

- "Die Niederlage der Türken" (March 25, 1913) (The Defeat of the Turks)
- "Die Zukunft der Türkei" (April 1, 1913) (The Future of Turkey)

These articles highlight German concerns about maintaining influence in the region, anxieties about the potential rise of Slavic powers, and the strategic implications for European alliances.

7. RESULTS:

Analyzing Arabic writings about the end of Ottoman rule in Europe (1912-1913) reveals a range of anxieties and aspirations. A major concern was the threat of increased European colonialism, particularly in the Maghreb region, as the Ottomans' grip weakened. This sentiment is exemplified by figures like Emir Khaled, who voiced concerns about French expansion. However, there were also cautious hopes for greater Arab autonomy or even independence. This perspective, however, was often tempered by the awareness of the existing power dynamics and the potential consequences of defying European powers. The loss of Muslim-majority territories in Europe also sparked anxieties about the future of the Caliphate and its impact on Muslim unity. Additionally, some writings expressed economic concerns about the potential disruption of trade routes due to the changing political landscape. Finally, the impact on internal political debates within the Maghreb varied depending on the existing power structures and ongoing tensions. Overall, these Arabic writings offer valuable insights into the unique perspectives and concerns of the Arab world regarding the Ottoman retreat from Europe, highlighting the global reach and impact of this historical event.

Examining prominent Western press writings on the end of Ottoman rule in Europe (1912-1913) reveals a web of self-interest and strategic concerns. Major powers like Britain, France, and Germany were primarily concerned with maintaining the balance of power in Europe and preventing the rise of other rivals in the region. The Balkan Wars were seen as an opportunity to advance their own geopolitical agendas, particularly regarding colonial interests in North Africa and the Middle East. While acknowledging the human cost of the conflict, Western press focused heavily on strategic implications and potential disruptions to the global order. Additionally, the writings reflected anxieties about the future of the Ottoman Empire and its potential impact on international relations. Overall, Western press coverage of the Balkan Wars reveals a perspective primarily shaped by national interests and strategic concerns, highlighting the complex international dynamics at play during this pivotal historical juncture.

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8. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

- Arab Concerns: Anxiety about increased European colonialism, particularly in the Maghreb, due to a weakened Ottoman Empire.
 - Hope for Arab Autonomy: Cautious hopes for greater Arab autonomy or even independence, tempered by the awareness of power dynamics and potential consequences of defying European powers.
 - Future of the Caliphate: Concerns about the future of the Caliphate and its impact on Muslim unity after the loss of Muslim-majority territories in Europe.
 - Economic Concerns: Apprehension about potential disruption of trade routes due to the changing political landscape.
 - Diverse Internal Debates: The impact on internal political debates within the Maghreb varied depending on existing power structures and ongoing tensions.
 - Western Self-Interest: Western press writings reveal a focus on maintaining the balance of power in Europe and preventing the rise of rivals.
 - Geopolitical Agendas: The Balkan Wars were seen as an opportunity to advance Western geopolitical agendas, particularly regarding colonial interests in North Africa and the Middle East.
 - Strategic Implications: Western press focused heavily on the strategic implications and potential disruptions to the global order caused by the Balkan Wars.
 - Future of the Ottoman Empire: Western writings also reflected anxieties about the future of the Ottoman Empire and its impact on international relations.
- Highlighting Global Impact: Both Western and Arabic writings highlight the global reach and impact of the end of Ottoman rule in Europe

9. CONCLUSION

The analysis of Arabic writings and Western press exposes contrasting perspectives on the end of Ottoman rule in Europe (1912-1913).

Arabs faced a complex mix of anxieties and aspirations. They feared increased European colonialism, particularly in the Maghreb, as the Ottomans' grip weakened. Figures like Emir Khaled expressed these concerns about French expansion. However, there were also cautious dreams of greater Arab autonomy or even independence, tempered by the harsh realities of power dynamics and potential consequences from Europe. Additionally, the loss of Muslim-majority territories sparked anxieties about the future of the Caliphate and its impact on Muslim unity. Economic concerns regarding disrupted trade routes also arose due to the changing political landscape. Furthermore, the impact on internal political debates within the Maghreb varied based on existing structures and tensions.

Western press, on the other hand, revealed a self-serving narrative. Major powers like Britain, France, and Germany prioritized maintaining the balance of power in Europe and preventing the rise of rivals. They saw the Balkan Wars as an opportunity to advance their own geopolitical agendas, particularly colonial ambitions in North Africa and the Middle East. While acknowledging the human cost, Western press focused primarily on strategic implications and potential disruptions to the global order. Additionally, they expressed anxieties about the future of the Ottoman Empire and its impact on international relations.

Both sets of writings, however, highlight the global reach and impact of the end of Ottoman rule in Europe. Analyzing these diverse perspectives offers a deeper understanding of this pivotal historical event and its far-reaching consequences.

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